

unite believers in total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks with those who reserve to themselves the privilege of drinking alcohol on such occasions and to such extent as they shall deem necessary, if they meet with a repulse from the former, must not charge it to a want of conciliation.—And so of those who would unite in a Moral Reform Society the practical friends of virtue with practical rakes. And those who ask the followers of Jesus Christ to unite with the followers of carnal expediency, in regard to war, ask of the former more than to be conciliatory—they ask them to compromise Christian principle, which is asking too much. And the radical followers of the Savior are not chargeable with "standing aloof" from the cause of Peace, because they stand aloof from a union of their moral influence and efforts with the moral influence and efforts of practical warriors. No—they are not less active, as they believe, although they say it themselves, than those who aim at a lower mark, and undertake a work of less magnitude. They prefer to act untrammelled, feeling stronger and safer united to the Prince of Peace, than allied with a system of carnal policy. Those who choose to denounce and abuse us for so doing, and to charge us with "cutting sinews," must do it if they will—but the day comes that will reveal whether we or they are on gospel ground, and that will place all responsibility where it belongs.

"The guarantee" of the American Peace Society, that its "influence as a society shall never go to countenance any form of war," I look upon as worth precisely as much as a guarantee from the American Colonization Society that its influence as a society shall never go to countenance any form of slavery. Just in proportion as slaveholders control the movements of the latter it will countenance slavery; and just in proportion as fighting men control the former, it will countenance war—all disclaimers to the contrary notwithstanding.

**MOST HORRIBLE ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.**—We were informed last evening by a gentleman, of a most thrilling and brutal attempt at murder, at Litchfield, Conn. The facts as elicited by our informant are simply these: On Wednesday afternoon, a person stopped at one of the taverns at Litchfield, and asked the landlord if he could accommodate him for the night.

The house being full, he was informed that it was impossible to oblige him, and after a few moments of unpleasant conversation, the stranger insisting on being accommodated, the master of the hotel, holding out his inability to satisfy him in consequence of the large number of persons residing there, the landlord offered him a shilling to pay his lodging at another house which he flung upon the counter, and at which the traveller took offence, drew a dagger and stabbed the landlord in the abdomen, so severely that the entrails protruded from the wound.

There were no other persons in the bar room at the time, and the landlord called for assistance, to some persons in an adjoining room. In the mean time the fellow had stationed himself in a corner of the bar room, not far from which was the door, through which the assistance was to come, and threatening at the same time, that if any person attempted to rescue him he would kill them.

Among those who came to the assistance of the unfortunate landlord were two females—one his mother! the other a female boarder, who is employed as a teacher in an academy in that town.—The mother in her anxiety to assist her son, heeded not the threats of the villain, and entering the bar-room, was so severely wounded in several places that all hopes of her recovery are doubtful! The other lady's life was preserved by the dagger coming in contact with her steel corset board.

The villain finding that his last attempt at murder was a fruitless one, directed another blow at the lady's face—this succeeded—the instrument of death entered just below the cheek bone, and cutting a gash down to the corner of the mouth.—A young man who had hastened to his assistance was much injured. After a few moments the whole town was in uproar, and several hundred persons were on the spot.

The monster was only secured by stratagem. A slip noose in a rope procured by some of the inhabitants, was passed over the door, near which he was standing, and while his attention was called off, was passed over his head, and thus secured.—After in custody, and before they could wrest from his grasp the weapon of death, he cut himself most horribly in one or more places.

On being asked why he had perpetrated this dreadful act, he replied that he had been insulted, and being angry he had no command over his passion—he said he had done wrong, and requested the persons who were attending on him, dressing his wounds, &c., to take his life. *Albany Advertiser.*

**REMARKS.**—All will agree that to make, to sell, to buy, or to carry drunks, is wrong and dangerous. Most of the supporters of human government will probably agree that drinking is a proper and legitimate subject of legislation. But with strange inconsistency, the same persons who accede to this, when it is proposed to legislate against alcohol cry out that legislative interdiction of the traffic in this destroyer would be unconstitutional! Where drunks slay their tens, school slays its thousands.

The yellow fever is said to be abating in New Orleans.

"It is the duty of Christians undoubtedly to submit to the regulations of civil government; because, civil government is an ordinance of Heaven. Christians as citizens, may unquestionably undertake to change the forms of civil government, so as to make it conform to the spirit of Christianity. Nations exist only under the forms of civil compacts. It is not necessary at all to their existence, as an ordinance of Heaven, that they conform to the letter or the spirit of Christianity."—*Chr. Watchman.*

The foregoing is a note, appended by the editor of the Watchman, to the first of the series of articles on Peace, now appearing in the Telegraph. The part italicized is that to which I would call particular attention. The italicizing is my own. If this doctrine be true, then the papal government "exists as an ordinance of Heaven"—as does the government of the "false Prophet"—and all the idolatrous governments of heathendom, which require human sacrifices by hecatombs—and the governments of the slaveholding States of the American Union, which legalize the traffic in human flesh, and bones, and sinews, and souls—and Texas, that den of thieves, robbers and pirates—and the most murderous system of piracy, this side of hell, the first law of whose bloody code is built on the incontrovertible truth, that "dead men tell no tales!" Now if all these "nations" and "governments exist as an ordinance of Heaven," what, pray, is there, in the actions of men, or of devils, that does not exist as an ordinance of Heaven?

**CARD.**—The subscriber would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$20, from the Baptist church and congregation at Passumpsic, to constitute him a Life Member of the New-England Sabbath School Union. And also the receipt of \$10, to constitute him a Life Member of the Vermont Branch of the N. B. Education Society.

These and other acts of kindness, received the present year, have awakened grateful emotions towards this beloved church and society. May He who loves the cheerful giver, abundantly reward them with all needful blessings in this world and that which is to come. *BAXTER BURROWS.*

Passumpsic, Nov. 6th, 1837.

I have been absent one half of the past week. During my absence, a Circular came to the Telegraph office, signed by "Charles Fitch" and others, calling a convention for a separate Anti-Slavery organization in New-England, and asking my influence to forward the work. I have only time and room here to file my solemn protest against the whole movement; and to utter my astonishment that these disorganizers should presume to make me such a proposal, after my distinctly, and repeatedly expressed, disapprobation of their course.—Their conduct savors quite too much of papacy, and—if I may be allowed the use of the phrase—religious aristocracy.

More next week, if there should seem to be occasion.

**VT. LIT. & SCI. INSTITUTION.**—The examination of the pupils in this Institution will occur on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 20th and 21st. Friends and patrons are respectfully invited to attend. There will be a rhetorical exercise on Tuesday evening.

**GRAIN-CLEANER.**—The inhabitants of this town and vicinity who love good bread, and prefer a wholesome article of home production, to that made of imported flour the purity of which they cannot know, are invited to read John Conant's advertisement in another column. I have witnessed the operation of the new appendage to his mill, and have given it a partial trial with a few bushels of wheat, and can confidently recommend it to the patronage of others.

The following is given for a caution to others similarly exposed.

**DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.**—A most deplorable accident happened to the family of Mr. William Cogswell, a baker, of this village, on Monday evening, arising from the use of that dangerous article, the spirit gas. Mr. Cogswell was about retiring for the night, and was in the act of refilling the lamp, when the gas took fire, burst the can from which he was pouring, and instantly the bed-room was filled with a volume of flame. Mr. Cogswell escaped through the window to the roof of the piazza, from whence he was assisted by the neighbors, but so horribly burnt in every part of his body, that he died in about 12 hours, notwithstanding medical assistance was immediately afforded. Mrs. Cogswell, with a child in her arms, rushed down stairs, both seriously burnt, but it is thought they may recover. The neighbors immediately assembled and extinguished the fire, without any other damage than the destruction of the bedding, clothes, &c. in the room.

Mr. Cogswell was a worthy and highly respectable citizen, a member of the Methodist Church, and much esteemed by all his acquaintance.

P. S. Notwithstanding every assistance that could be rendered, the child died yesterday afternoon, and we regret to say, that the mother is not expected to survive. *Janaica, L. I. Farmer.*

The correspondents of brother D. Burroughs, late of Perkinsville, Vt., should direct to *Cornish Plate*, (N. H.) instead of *Cornish*.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**FRUITS OF SLAVERY.**—The following intelligence respecting a contemplated insurrection, is from the New-Orleans American:

By the Brian Borhoime, arrived yesterday from Red River, we learn that a plot among the slaves had been discovered, which is said to have been better planned and managed than any before known. It appears that a slave of a planter, Mr. Compton, informed his master that the negroes were forming plans to kill all the white males and to spare the females and children—and that if he would go to a certain meeting house where his negroes assembled for the purpose of preaching, he would discover all their plans. Mr. Compton did go, in company with four others, but learned very little more of the matter. His informer then told him that the ring leader of the gang was one of his own slaves, and that he had sworn vengeance against his master for having taken him out of the house and sent him to the field. The plan of this fellow, it appears, was to raise an insurrection, first at Alexandria, next at Natchitoches, and then to turn their steps to Orleans and kill all the whites; the negroes, however, could not agree, which frustrated all their plans. One party was for sparing the women and children the other for an indiscriminate massacre. Mr. Compton on learning these facts, arrested his house servant, the chief, and he confessed on the gallows, that it had been his intention to kill his master.

On the 10th and 12th inst. nine were hung, and thirty others were taken and imprisoned. It is hoped that all their plans will be fully discovered. A strong patrol and guard is constantly kept up, day and night, and confidence is continued.

Besides the slaves, three free negroes had been hung, and it was intended to drive away all free persons of color.

We have further heard a report that Mr. Fuzilian had shot a white man who had been plotting with the slaves; a Spaniard was also taken, but made his escape.

**TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AT SURAT.**—The Bombay Gazette, of the 3d of May, contains accounts of an awful and destructive fire, which had destroyed three fourths of Surat, (comprising from five to six hundred houses) about five hundred lives, and an immense quantity of property. The fire originated in the house of a Parsee, but whether from accident or design, had not been ascertained. Be this as it may, the fire was at first neglected, the neighbors refusing to allow water from their wells to extinguish it. The fire soon spread through the best part of Surat. The heat and dryness of the season aided the combustion, and the conflagration was soon beyond the power of man to control. It raged with terrific fierceness till midnight on Tuesday, when it burnt itself out, and left Surat one vast extended heap of ruins. This ancient city, declining as it has been for years, and now nearly bereft of commerce, could not it was feared, recover from the effects of this awful and overwhelming calamity.—*Gospel Witness.*

**LAND PIRATES.**—The evidences of the extreme depravity of the human heart have been profusely furnished the past month, in an unusual number of atrocious murders, and other crimes equally appalling; and among them, by no means the least, is the worst than savage barbarity of the inhabitants on the Carolina coast. These wretches not only seized the property of the unfortunate passengers who were wrecked in the Home, but refused to give even a change of clothing to one of the ladies who survived, from her own trunk. One hundred trunks floated ashore from the wreck, all of which were seized and plundered by these land pirates. What a reproach on any State are such inhabitants! Arabs and Turks would have done no worse.—*N. Y. Bap. Reg.*

**STEAM PACKET HOME.**—A committee appointed by a meeting of citizens of Charleston to investigate the cause of the loss of the steam packet Home, have submitted a report to the Common Council of the city, embodying the testimony of five witnesses examined, viz: Captain Salter, Capt. Hill, Mr. Lovegreen, Mr. Hussey, and Mr. Drayton, all of whom were passengers on board the Home.—The committee append remarks, and conclusions of their own, to the effect that the boat was unfaithfully built, that she was never sea worthy, and that when she left New-York, she was entirely unfit for the safe conveyance of passengers. They also express a very unfavorable opinion as to the conduct of the Captain (White,) on this occasion, representing him to have been intoxicated, &c. &c. They extend their censure to the builders of the boat, and also to her owners.—*N. Y. J. Com.*

**TO PERFUME LINEN.**—Rose leaves dried in the shade, cloves beat to a powder, and mace scraped; mix them together, and put the composition into little bags.—*N. Y. Times.* We know of a better way. Boil the linen in soft water—apply a liberal quantity of soap—rinse it—dry it—starch it, and press it with a hot iron. If this process be gone through with faithfully, the linen will have the sweetest and best of all perfumes, viz: cleanliness. A warm bath and scrubbing brush are excellent perfumes for the body. If gentlemen and ladies would use them more, and lavender, musk, cologne, &c., less, they would smell sweeter than they now do, many of them. This is rather plain talking, but it is the naked truth.—*Boston Morning Post.*

**PRICES OF FLOUR AT LATEST DATES.** At Alexandria, D. C., \$8 25, a \$3; at Georgetown, \$8 50 a \$8 63; at Fredericksburgh, Va., \$7 65 a \$8.—*N. Y. Spec.*

## LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

## TEXAS—SLAVERY, THE SLAVE TRADE, &amp;c.

The committee to whom were referred numerous petitions of citizens in all parts of the State, praying that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their influence to prevent the annexation by that body, of Texas to the United States, and calling on the General Assembly of Vermont itself to protest against the same in any way being done—

And to whom were also referred numerous memorials from various parts of the State, praying this honorable body to adopt resolutions declaring

First, That Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Second, That it has the constitutional power to abolish them in the several Territories of the Union where they exist.

Third, That it has the constitutional power to abolish the slave trade between the several States of the Union; and

Fourth, That in regard to all these particulars, Congress ought immediately to exercise that power:—

And to whom were also referred numerous petitions praying this honorable body to protest against the admission of any new State into this Union, whose constitution tolerates domestic slavery, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report as follows:—

The committee have not been enabled to find in the constitutions of the United States any provision delegating to Congress power to incorporate with our territory a separate and independent State.—Such is Texas. It is true Congress possesses power to admit into the Union "new States"—but it is believed they must be those and only those, whose constitutional forms of government are authorized and approved by the legislative sanction of that body.

The purchase of Louisiana and Florida and the annexation of them to the territory of the government, were, it is believed, assumptions of power on the part of the government with which the constitution did not clothe that body. Popular approbation, added to the fact that these acquisitions were necessary to the safe and convenient use of our fellow citizens, of large sections of our country lying contiguous to them, prevented, at the time, any strong opposition to these acts of purchase, or any examination of a serious character into the authority by which they were done. But, leaving out of view, what is thought to be a decisive constitutional inhibition of the annexation of Texas to the Union, there are other objections which seem insurmountable to the committee.

The state of Mexico, of which Texas was one of the confederate provinces, and from which it has but lately been torn by violence,—had adopted and practically carried out, in her political organization, sentiments that, it seems to the committee, lie at the foundation of all just government, and which are thus happily set forth in the constitution of this State:—"All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are the enjoying and defending of life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety."—Under the influence of these principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for her the augmented respect of the civilized world, had honorably abolished the system of slavery, that attached to her during her colonial dependence on the kingdom of Spain. Texas, on the other hand, no sooner had separated from Mexico and assumed an independent position, than she showed an utter disregard of these principles, and of the just respect of the great body of christian nations, by incorporating indissolubly with her political system the enslavement—the unconditional and perpetual enslavement of a part of the human family—of that part, too, who it seems to your committee, have already wept long enough over the wrongs and afflictions they have suffered from their brethren.

Against every form of oppression, the people of Vermont have at all times, borne honorable testimony. In their constitution they have published to the world their everlasting opposition to all slavery—even down to the minutest and least revolting of its modifications. It would, then, be inconsistent in Vermont—it would prove that she had somewhat cooled in the fervor of her love for liberty, should she consent to be drawn into close and fraternal bonds with a people who, beyond any yet known in modern times, have made the most deliberate and heartless assault on human freedom.

There is one other reason against this measure, that the committee ought not to omit presenting to your honorable body. Its most industrious advocates urge it—not because our population, too crowded for our present bounds, justly call for others more extended; not because it is necessary to the unimpaired, safe and profitable use and enjoyment of all the resources and advantages of any part of the territory we now possess;—but for the avowed object of adding to and confirming the slaveholding influence in the management of the government. The anarchy and disorder that now prevail in the South—the apparent overthrow, of late, of her own constitutional and legal barriers, erected for the security of the citizens, and the seeming want of power in her proper authorities, to re-establish them—the illegal outrages which her own citizens as well as those from the free States have suffered for the last two or three years in the South, and to which, it would appear, up to this time, they are exposed,—outrages that, so far as your committee have the means of information, have in many instances, been provoked by an

honorable advocacy of liberty, and a condemnation of slavery not less honorable, or from a suspicion that the one was honored and the other detested—outrages that have been passed by unpunished and unnoticed by the proper tribunals where they have been perpetrated—these, and other fearful sacrifices of important interests by the North, demanded by the South to be offered up for the security of her peculiar institution—the surrender that she asks from us of the freedom of speech—the liberty of the press—the right of petition—all these united, inspire your committee with a well founded apprehension, that the additional weight which the annexation of Texas to the United States would give to the slaveholding interest in our political organization, would, in all probability, soon lead, either to a dissolution of the Union, or to the political degradation of the free States, and eventually to the entire overthrow of their common liberties: Wherefore, the committee recommend the adoption by the General Assembly of the following resolutions.

W. R. RANNEY, } for Committee.  
MILTON BROWN, }

**NICKEL, OR GERMAN SILVER.**—We believe this metal, which is rapidly supplanting silver in the manufacture of wares, has not hitherto been found in any quarter in this country. An immense bed of it has recently been discovered on the farm of Col. Thomas Muir, and near his forge, in Pequannock township. Two specimens of the ore have been left at this office for inspection. It has been analyzed in New-York, and pronounced the true metal.—*Morrisstown Jerseyman.*

**SALT LICKS IN MICHIGAN.**—The salt springs at Tottabawassa, Mich. are pronounced equal to any in that State.—There is no doubt, in our opinion, that the peninsula of Michigan, situated as it is in the midst of seas and lakes, stands on a substratum of rock salt, the deposit of the saline ocean that once rolled its billows over all that portion of our country beyond the Alleghanies.—*N. Y. Star.*

Mrs. Ford, an aged lady of Hamden, Conn., had her hand severely bitten by a bat, a short time since, which caused her death in a few days. The symptoms exhibited in her sickness were not unlike those of hydrophobia—so says the Palladium. The bat flew into the house and lit on a piece of cloth, and in endeavoring to detach it, Mrs. F. received the wound. *Bridgeport Farmer.*

**RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT CAUSED BY ALCOHOL.**—The Newark Daily Advertiser says that a day or two since the locomotive ran off the track below Bristol, where the passengers were detained about four hours, the night being cold, and no shelter. The "switches" were not turned, the charge of which is given to an old man, whom the passengers found in a state of beastly intoxication, and his wife if possible, still worse.

**THE MAINE FARMERS ARE COMING!** Eleven thousand bushels of new wheat have been ground this season, at one mill, at the village of Dover, Penobscot Co., Me.—*Newburyport Herald.*

A dwelling house in the vicinity of Mount Holly, N. J., occupied by a colored family, was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. and three small children perished in the flames. The parents were absent at the time.

The Baptist Banner publishes a letter from the Rev. I. J. Roberts, dated Macao, China, May 3, 1837, where Mr. R. had but recently arrived, after a voyage of 37 days from Batavia. He had it in contemplation to make a tour with Mr. Gutzhoff. He was to embark for Canton the same evening, where he was to determine the point.—*Christian Watchman.*

The Methodists have in their connection in America, 658,157, of whom 76,240 are colored, 2,695 Indians. Total increase the past year, 5,125.—*Christian Watchman.*

## EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

From a catalogue of Middlebury College, just received, it appears that the whole number of students is 157;—senior class, 48; junior, 46; sophomore, 37; freshmen, 26.

John S. Titcomb, who murdered his fellow cooper, Israel H. Russel, in New-Hampshire, on the 7th of April last, has just had his trial at Concord, and is acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The question is now supposed to be settled respecting the packet ship *Susquehanna*. No piracy was committed. It will be recollected that report said the piracy was committed on Saturday evening about dark. Captain Spiney, of the steam packet *New-York*, who left the port of New-York on the same day that the *Susquehanna* left Philadelphia, has returned to New-York, and states that he saw, and was very near, the *Susquehanna*, on the Sunday morning following—that she was then on her way eastward, and no other vessel in sight.—Thus this painful rumor is put to rest.

The packet ship *Virginian*, has recently been from New-York to Liverpool and back in thirty-eight days.

The Legislature of Rhode Island met on the 31st ult. Geo. Curtis, Speaker of the House; Geo. Rives and E. H. Hayard, Clerks.

Number of students in Dartmouth College: seniors, 42; juniors, 57; sophomores, 58; freshmen, 74; besides medical students: seniors, 55; juniors, 36.

Rumor says that the difficulties in the Canadas, between the general government and the revolutionists, are assuming a very serious aspect. Servile war is anticipated.

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

J. Benham	\$150	A. Beecher	150
H. Curtis	200	F. W. Baldwin	150
D. Huntington	400	J. Cook	54
B. Covington	200	L. P. Parks	150
W. B. Chandler	200	H. P. Brown	150
Joseph Ide	200	L. Winslow	150
A. H. Post	150	S. & R. Woods	150
D. Bennett	150	J. Polwine	200
D. Walston	150	J. Work	200

## MARRIED.

In this village, on the 8th inst. by H. Curtis, VOLNEY ROSS to MARIA HALL.

In this town, on the 8th inst. by C. A. Thomas, Philip Powell, of Pittsford, to Drusilla Sweet, of this town.

In Leicester, 26th ult. by Braman Ayers, Wm. Woods, of Sudbury, to Nancy Ingalls, of the former place.

## DIED.

In Windham, October 29, Susan, wife of Elder Samuel Kingsbury, aged 65. She obtained a hope in Christ when young; but as she was decidedly a Baptist in sentiment, and her connections pedo-baptists, she did not make a public profession of religion, until the 29th year of her age, when she united with the Baptist church. To the close of life, this long delay caused her regret. The cause of Christ ever after lay near her heart. She manifested a deep interest in the purity, apostolic order, and doctrines of the church, and in the various enterprises of christian benevolence.

In industry, frugality, and willingness to arrange all her domestic concerns in reference to her pecuniary resources, she was an example worthy of imitation by others, occupying the same station. She was eminently "not slothful in business, but firm in spirit," (we trust,) "serving the Lord."

During her last long and painful sickness, she was tranquil and happy; and often expressed herself as rejoicing that a holy and merciful God reigned, and that she and all that concerned her were entirely at his disposal. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."—*Comm.*

In Canton, N. Y. August 21st, Amanda Emeline Hutchinson, wife of William Hutchinson and daughter of Daniel and Lucinda Ward, 30.—Printers in New-Jersey, are requested, &c.

In Clarendon, 9th ult. Elisha Richmond, 25. He came to his death by a fall from a tree.

In Franklin, on the 24th ult. Lyman Tenny.

In Burlington, Edward Pope, 26.

In Westford, 1st Sept. Maria, wife of Addison Partridge.

In Westford, on the 5th ult. Hannah, daughter of John Allen, 10.

In St. Albans, 20th ult. Enoch Billings, 83.

In Sheldon, 17th ult. Ruel Keith, 82.

## VT. LIT. &amp; SCI. INSTITUTION.

THE next term will commence on Monday, December 4th. In addition to the usual studies, instruction will be given in Geology, for the special benefit of those who intend to engage in Agriculture.

Young ladies can procure board near the Institution at \$1.50; young gentlemen in the Institution, \$1.50. Tuition the same as last term.

CARLTON PARKER, Principal.  
Brandon, Nov. 15, 1837.

N. B. Young Ladies and Gentlemen can procure money, and board themselves, at an expense of less than one dollar a week.

## SMUT-MILL OR GRAIN-CLEANER.

THE subscriber has at great expense set in motion, in his mill in Brandon village, one of the most approved SMUT MILLS, which performs the work of cleansing wheat and other English grain to his full satisfaction; and he presumes that all who may favor him with their custom will also be satisfied of its usefulness in separating all smut and foul matter from their wheat, rye, India wheat, and buckwheat, leaving the flour white, and pure from filth of any kind.

Grain should be as free from heading and straw as possible, to have it done well.

JOHN CONANT.

Nov. 13, 1837. 84f.

## JONATHAN DODGE'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, } B E it remem-  
District of Rutland, ss. } bered that  
at a stated Probate Court held at Rutland, in said district, on the first Monday, being the sixth day of Nov. A. D. 1837.

Present WM. HALL, Judge.

An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JONATHAN DODGE, late of Brandon, in said district deceased, being presented to the court here named for probate. Ordered by said court, that all persons concerned therein be notified to appear at a session of said court, to be holden at the Probate Office in Rutland on the first Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they may have against the probate of said will, for which purpose it is further ordered that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively in the Vermont Telegraph printed at Brandon, as soon as may be.

H. B. TOWSLEE, Register.

Attest, H. B. TOWSLEE, Register.

## PRINCE SOPER'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, } B E it remem-  
District of Rutland, ss. } bered that  
at a stated Probate Court held at Rutland, in said district on the first Monday, being the 6th day of Nov. A. D. 1837.

Present WM. HALL, Judge.

To all persons concerned in the Estate of Prince Soper late of Brandon, deceased, inestate.

Whereas William Arnold, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, proposes to render an account of his administration, and present his account against said Estate for allowance at the Probate Court to be holden at Rutland in said district on the 1st Monday of December next. Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said court, at the time and place appointed, to show cause if any you have, why the said account shall not be allowed.

L. S. Given under my hand and the seal of said court at Rutland, in said district.

H. B. TOWSLEE, Reg.